

Citizens' Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Salem, and vicinity, held on Friday evening, the 11th inst., pursuant to adjournment of a former meeting held on the 7th inst., to take into further consideration the Fugitive Slave Law, JONAS D. CATTELL was called to the Chair, and JAS. BARNABY appointed Secretary, for the evening.

The Business Committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported a series of Resolutions and a form of Memorial, which report was accepted by the meeting, as follows:

The People of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, assembled without distinction of sect or party, to examine the Law recently enacted by Congress for the recapture of Fugitive Slaves, do adopt the following Resolutions as an expression of their sentiments and feelings at this momentous crisis in the history of our Country, viz:

1. Resolved, That the law in question, whether in accordance with or in opposition to the Constitution of the United States, is a palpable infringement of the great principles contained in the Declaration of Independence, a gross violation of the Eternal Law of God written upon the hearts of his children, and illustrated in the life and sacrifice of Jesus Christ, an outrage upon our common humanity, and a libel upon the professions of this people as a Republican and Christian Nation.

2. Resolved, That neither Constitutional compromises and requirements, nor the threats of Slaveholders to dissolve the compact of political Union, can afford any ground of justification to Congress for enacting, to the President for signing, to the Courts for administering, or to the people for supporting such a law; that before God it is null and void, and no more worthy of our respect and obedience than an edict from Satan himself.

3. Resolved, That obedience to such a law is rebellion against the God of liberty and love, and that whoever aids, whether as a magistrate, officer or citizen, in enforcing its diabolical provisions, is an enemy to the human race, a criminal of the deepest dye, 'fit only for treason, stratagems and spoils,' and to be ranked with Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot.

4. Resolved, That if this were a Christian, or even a Republican nation, it could no more obey or sanction such a law, or remain quiescent under its operation, than it could engage in piracy upon the high seas, or the wholesale slaughter of the weak and defenceless; and that if the people do not on one day or night against it and shriek with horror in contemplation of the gigantic villainy it is intended to consummate, they will deserve to be branded as atheists, and to be visited with the reproach and scorn of the friends of God and humanity throughout the world.

5. Resolved, That we hereby record our solemn determination, in the face of fines and imprisonment, to bear down to the voice of God rather than to the unrighteous edicts of man to feed, clothe and shelter the hunted Fugitive from Slavery, and aid him by all rightful means within our power, to escape the grasp of his tyrant pursuer, as in an exchange of circumstances we should wish him to do for us.

6. Resolved, That if there be found in our midst one being in human form vile and degraded enough to accept the office of Commissioner or Marshal under the Slave-catching law, he will deserve to be branded with a mark of infamy as indelible as that of Cain.

7. Resolved, That we heartily rejoice in view of the numerous indications that the people of the Northern States will not obey the law, but will trample it under their feet as an filthy thing; and we call upon them by their love for humanity and Freedom to rally in every State, County, Town and School District, to give expression to the sentiments of disgust and horror with which they should regard a statute so utterly diabolical in its objects, and so infernal in its operation.

8. Resolved, That in speaking of such a law, the severest language of denunciation becomes tame and insignificant, the most ponderous epithets lighter than the faintest breath of summer air, the most startling expressions of moral indignation but a faint and inaudible whisper; and that nothing short of thunder and lightnings and storms and earthquakes—the dread vocabulary of God himself—could give fit utterance to the righteous displeasure which every virtuous and manly soul must feel in view of a law whose turpitude is measureless and unfathomable.

Oliver Johnson also offered the following, and proposed that it be added to the series reported by the business Committee.

9. Resolved, That if in any part of the land there shall be found a Religious Teacher, of whatever name or denomination, so lost to every principle of mercy and justice, so unmindful of the claims of outraged humanity, or so enslaved by a corrupt public sentiment, as to fail to lift up his voice of indignant remonstrance against a law which 'inflicts crime'—the mercy which Christianity enjoins toward the victims of oppression, of him we would say, in the language of WHITTIER,

—God mend his heart!
Though in the sacred place he stands,
Girdling consecrated hands,
Unswerving are his lips to tell,
Of Jesus' martyr-miracle,
Of some bright that dead embraces
Of suffering for a fallen race."

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—

The Memorial of the undersigned Citizens of Columbiana County, Ohio, and vicinity respectfully: That your memorialists regard with mingled emotions of regret and horror, the Law recently enacted by Congress for the recapture of Fugitive Slaves, and viewing it as requiring for its fulfillment a gross violation of the Laws of God, and of the inalienable rights of man, we respectfully ask its immediate Repeal.

We likewise, for similar reasons, ask the Repeal of the Law of 1793, relative to the same subject.

The above resolutions were then taken up and discussed by the meeting: Oliver Johnson, Jas. Barnaby, John M'Duffie, Wm. McClain, C. Curry and others, making remarks upon them, when the question was

taken upon them singly, and all were adopted, by voice almost UNANIMOUS.

It being too late to take action upon the Memorial presented by the Business Committee, it was decided to defer its consideration until the next meeting.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to furnish copies of the proceedings of the meeting to all the newspapers in the County, with the request that they be published.

On motion, adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next, at early candle lighting. J. D. CATTELL, Pres't. J. BARNABY, Sec'y.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE THUNDER AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, OCTOBER 13, 1850.

The Kidnapping Law—Public Sentiment.

The infamous Slave-Catching Law is producing a most intense and healthful excitement throughout the Free States. Its effects have been like those of a bomb-shell suddenly thrown into a peaceable crowd. In scores of places meetings have been held, without distinction of party, to denounce it. The Press, both political and religious, generally condemn it, though of course there are some exceptions, such as Bennett's Herald, the New York Observer, Christian (!) Advocate, Journal of Commerce, Albany Argus, N. Y. Express, &c., which will always be on the side of Slavery as long as slaveholders have any rewards to bestow upon its degraded apologists and defenders.

At Cleveland a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Friday evening, 11th. Edward Wade spoke eloquently. Rev. Dr. Perry, of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church denounced the law in the strongest terms, and said no force could compel him to obey it. Rev. Dr. Aiken, (Presbyterian) had no respect for such an enactment. It was in direct conflict with the law of God—wicked beyond conception. The sufferings complained of by the American Colonies were pitiful compared with this melted lead, which Congress now attempts to pour down our throats. He would go to the stake sooner than obey this law. Commissioner Stetson said that he had held the office of U. S. Commissioner for several years, and when he heard of the passage of the infamous law, he immediately wrote his resignation and enclosed it in his commission; and that as soon as he was called upon to aid in carrying out its provisions he would send his resignation to the appointing power. This announcement was received with tremendous applause. The resolutions adopted were

1. That in case any fugitive slave should be captured in the city, the alarm should be given by cries in the streets, and the ringing of the fire bells. A mass County Convention will soon be held.

A large County Meeting was held at Elyria (Lorain Co.) on the 7th inst. A Central Committee of five persons was appointed, and the appointment of good men and true in the several townships was recommended, whose duty it should be as far as possible to organize and head the popular force of the county and townships, to establish preconcerted signals of alarm in case of any arrest or probability of it, under the Fugitive Law, or for any persons for violating its provisions, to take the most efficient means for their rescue, and to protect and save from all harm and damage, all persons who shall resist its execution. The meeting resolved, that if the Southern Hansas come into the domain of Freedom, to kidnap and drive men and women into bondage in the African portion of this Continent, and if our free laborers rise and whip these women-whippers with their sheaves of straw, draw their hats over their eyes, strip their silks off their backs, and pull their moustaches, 'doing no unnecessary violence,' to express hatred of their detestable meanness, cruelty and crimes, such justice will not pain the most benevolent breast of the most sensitive peace-man in the world.

Meetings have also been held in Warren, Middlefield, Bainbridge, Edinburg, Medina, Litchfield, Ravenna, and various other places in Ohio. A mass meeting for Portage Co. is to be held at Ravenna on the 25th inst. A writer in the Ohio Standard proposes that a Mass State Convention be held at Columbus on the first Monday in December.

At the East the excitement is if possible still greater. The colored people have held large meetings, and the prevailing disposition among them is to resist unto blood. In Boston it was stated that the police would not act against the fugitives, and that the people would protect them. In Lowell, a resolution, inviting three fugitives who had fled from that place to Canada, to return, and pledging protection to them, was received with shouts of applause.

In New York, thousands of people assembled in the Park, Saturday noon, at which Hamlet, the first victim of the law, who had been reclaimed by purchase of his master, was present. The most decided spirit of opposition was manifested to the Slave Law, and to all who concurred in its passage, or may aid in its enforcement. A fugitive Song was given at the close of the meeting, in which nearly all of the audience joined. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and when the meeting adjourned, Hamlet was borne on the shoulders of the people,

to the east side of the Park. It was announced that the Mayor had forbid the Police affording any aid in the capture of slaves.

At Springfield, Mass., Rev. Dr. Osgood addressed a meeting of citizens, who resolved that no fugitive should be taken from that place.

There was to have been an immense meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday evening last. The man who headed the call was the venerable Josiah Quincy, formerly Mayor of the city and late President of Harvard University. Frederick Douglass was to be one of the speakers.

To the Abolitionists of Ohio.

The Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, in order to discharge their duties intelligently and efficiently, need from time to time to be definitely informed of the state of the cause in the various Counties and towns lying within the field of their operations. They wish to know where agents are most needed, where the prospect of favorable results from their labors is most encouraging, and where funds can be most readily obtained for their support. For this information they must rely upon the voluntary aid of active friends of the cause in the various localities; and the object of this communication is to invite their immediate attention to the subject. Will not some Abolitionist in each neighborhood write to the undersigned at once, giving information for the use of the Committee on these points, viz:

1. The state of the cause generally, and the willingness or unwillingness of the people to hear lectures.

2. The prospect of raising funds for their treasury, and obtaining subscribers for The Bugle, if an agent were sent.

3. Do you know of any man or woman qualified to become an agent whose appointment you could recommend to the Committee? Address OLIVER JOHNSON, Cor. Sec. West. A. S. Society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We often receive communications embodying sensible thoughts, but very carelessly and illegibly written, the authors of which excuse themselves by saying they have no time to copy, &c. Now we say in all kindness to such persons—and we hope they will believe us in earnest—that we have no time to correct their illegible lines or re-write their blurred pages. Still less have we time to correct orthography which would set even a disciple of Pitman into hysterics, and syntax, if possible, still more outrageous. 'He that hath ears to hear,' &c.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.—The November number contains the usual number of beautiful engravings, while the reading matter is varied and excellent. Mrs. Kirkland, Caroline May, Harriet Martineau, John S. Dwight, Prof. Hart, and other literary stars are among the contributors.

The Prospectus of Sartain for 1851 presents very strong inducements to subscribers. Prof. Hart and Mrs. Kirkland are to continue their editorial services, and a choice variety of matter from other pens is promised. The proprietors are making an arrangement which when completed, will secure for their work a series of articles on subjects and of a style and character entirely above that of the ordinary magazine literature. There is also to be a marked improvement in the embellishments. Mr. Samuel Sartain has gone to Europe to secure the best artistic talent in London and on the continent. There will be given during the year a series of illustrated articles, to be called 'Scenes in the Life and Teachings of the Savior,' designed and executed under the superintendence of Charles Heath of London; Rev. John Todd, D. D. literary editor. Terms: Single subscribers \$3; two copies \$5; five copies \$10; ten copies \$20 and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten. B. S. Jones is the agent for Salem and vicinity.

ELIJAH WOODWORTH writes us at considerable length in relation to a brief 'Postscript' appended by C. S. S. Griffing to a recently published letter of his wife, in which Mr. G. alludes to the efforts of the Church at Litchfield to hold the Abolitionists responsible for the sale of Infidel books by Mr. Woodworth at the late Convention in that place. Mr. G. ridiculed the idea that the Abolitionists are responsible for the character of Mr. Woodworth's books, merely because they suffered him to sell them at the meeting, and says they might as well be made accountable for the sale of 'Cronk's beer,' or whatever else found a market on that occasion. There is not a word in the 'Postscript' censuring Mr. Woodworth, or implying that he did any thing out of the way, and we know not why he has deemed it necessary to address us on the subject. We must decline the publication of his letter.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The November number contains articles in prose or verse from Dr. Elder, Bayard Taylor, H. H. Weld, George D. Prentice, Grace Greenwood, and other well known contributors. The engravings are excellent as usual. Graham makes good the promises with which he renewed his connection with this Magazine. See advertisement in another column.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—The October number gives us the phrenological developments of President Polk, with a likeness, a capital article on the application of Phrenology to the government and training of children, another on Reform in the Condition of Women, and much other valuable matter. New York: Fowlers & Wells.

J. W. WALKER.—A line received from this friend after the last paper was issued informed us that he had been extremely ill since the Anniversary. He is very much reduced, and has chills and fever every day. We hope to have better news ere long. He was never more needed in the field than now.

The Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

It is time that the attention of the Abolitionists of Ohio be directed in earnest to the Fair to be held in Salem at the close of the present year. We fear the impression has gone abroad that the women of Salem and its vicinity, with such aid as they will naturally receive from the other sex within the same limited circle, will be able to sustain the Fair without the assistance and co-operation of the friends of the cause in other parts of the State. This impression, however, is entirely erroneous, and will lead, we fear, to a failure of the enterprise if it is not speedily corrected. We say to every Abolitionist in Ohio, and especially to our female friends, Your help in this matter is greatly needed, and there is no time to be lost. Articles should be manufactured and sent to Salem as early a day as possible, that the Committee here may be encouraged in their labors. We believe the prospect of effecting sales, if the enterprise shall be conducted with efficiency, is decidedly good; and now that the measure has been determined upon, it will be a shame if it is suffered to fail for want of careful attention on the part of those most deeply interested in its success. We believe we may safely say that the women of Salem, who as the servants of the cause have undertaken the responsible task of managing the Fair, will do their very best to make it all that it should be; but the burden is heavier than they can bear alone, and they have a right to look for the generous and hearty co-operation of their fellow-laborers elsewhere. Need we say more?

Every reader the advertisement of the Fair on the Fourth Page, and go to work at once.

Lines to Abby Kelley Foster.

It was not mine to hear thine earnest voice,
For truth and justice eloquently pleading;
Thy warm appeals for those who ne'er rejoice
In Freedom's smile, the chained, heart-crushed,
and bleeding.

Yet though I may not see thee face to face,
I love thee with a warm and true affection;
Thou faithful champion of an outcast race,
May Heaven accord to thee its kind protection!

She is a martyr who can cross the wave,
In humble faith upon her God relying;
Bidding her native land adieu, to save
The perishing in mental darkness dying.

The world looks on in wonder, half agast,
To see such heroism in a woman;
The churches' benedictions on her east,
And she is reckoned more divine than human.

But thou with courage more heroic yet,
Hast braved the torrent of abuse and scorn;
Colder and sterner spirits thou hast met,
Than she amid the heathen lands of morn.

O faithful hearted! thou hast given up all—
All the sweet joys that cluster round Home's
altar,

And given thy life for those in captive thrall,
With a devotion that will never falter.

Forth from the ark of happiness and love,
Stiffing the feelings of a wife and mother,
Thou journeyest like the Patriarch's faithful
dove.

In pity for the sorrows of another;
Pleading for her condemned in chains to mourn,
Driven to her unpaid labors, scourged and
gory.

Whose helpless babes are from her bosom torn,
Beneath our country's stars and stripes of
glory!

Thou askest no reward, but it will come!
The wreath of amaranth shall yet be given,
When thou at last shall reach a peaceful home,
Upon the bright and stormless shore of
Heaven.

C. LOUISA MORGAN.

A PERSEVERING REFORMER.—The abolition of Flogging in the Navy, says the New York Tribune, has been effected mainly through the instrumentality of Watson G. Haynes, a common sailor, formerly in the Navy, without education, social standing or even oratorical power. He began poor and ended still poorer, but for two years he has devoted himself to the work of abolishing this monstrous desecration and defacement of the image of God whereof the Cat and the Colt are the Naval tyrants' blind accomplices. He has travelled and got up meetings, procured speakers, carried the subject home to men of influence and standing, kept it before the People, and by patient, persevering effort at length aroused a public interest sufficient to overbear the influence of the great body of the Naval Officers, who, to their shame be it said, have clung to the lash as the prized symbol of their authority, the chief instrument of their power. He has encountered more rebuffs, endured more taunts and insults, than any other man living. The chief priests and Levites have too generally 'passed by on the other side'; the professed 'Seamen's Friends' associations of one kind and another have generally opposed and never aided his efforts. Many of our great shippers, who do not allow it to be understood that Flogging is allowed to be practiced on board their own vessels, wrote to Members of Congress warning them against the abolition of Flogging in the Navy. All the Aristocracy and most of the Phariseism of the land have been arrayed against one poor, rude, illiterate sailor, and yet, with the spirit of Humanity to aid him, he has been enabled to vanquish them all.

The Tribune proposes to raise for Mr. Haynes the small sum of \$1,000, as a slight token of the public appreciation of his labors. The money will no doubt be forthcoming.

ONCE ELECTION.—There is no doubt of the election of Wood, the Democratic candidate for Governor. In the Legislature it is generally conceded that the Freesoilers will hold the balance of power, and be able to exercise a controlling influence in the election of a U. S. Senator.

Minnesota, the Land of Promise.

[An esteemed friend has placed in our hands the following letter from a highly intelligent lady who recently went on a tour of observation to the territory of Minnesota. It was not written with the remotest idea of publication, but we believe our readers generally will be interested in its perusal.—Ed. Bugle.]

St. Paul, Minnesota, Aug. 1850.

Agreeably to my promise, I sent myself to give you a few brief notes from this land of promise—for such I cannot but consider it, and shall indeed be disappointed if it is not in a few years one of the most healthy, beautiful and prosperous States in the Union. For one who has an eye and soul to appreciate the beauties of natural scenery, this section of our country cannot fail to instruct, to charm indeed. I have traveled through most of the New England States, through the length and breadth of New York, Pennsylvania, and through some of the Southern and Western States, but have never found in any of them, one spot which in so small a compass combined so much beauty and variety of scenery. From Galena here, the river scenery surpasses anything of the kind I ever saw. The bluffs are magnificent, taking every variety of form—these abrupt piles of rock towering one upon another, these rounded towers apparently of solid masonry, with a smooth green lawn stretching out on one side, with here and there a grove of beautiful trees, and every appearance of cultivation, even to orchards on the hill sides. Again castles in ruins, with pillars, and fortifications delight the eye. Col. Todd, (formerly our Minister to Russia, who is now here preparing a home for his family,) tells me he has traveled down the Upper and Lower Rhine, and that the illusion is perfect with regard to the appearance of ruins of castles, towers, and walled fortifications, and that the scenery of the Upper Mississippi exceeds in beauty and grandeur that of the Rhine.

I was somewhat disappointed in the appearance of St. Paul upon landing, forgetting that it was but sixteen months old; but when I come to go about and consider how much had been done in so short a space of time, I am perfectly astonished. There are two large and well kept public houses, any quantity of stores, groceries, lawyers, doctors, speculators, fur-traders, Indians and half breeds, and many Southerners—some two thousand souls altogether—ambitious, scheming, struggling to advance their interests, active, intelligent men, full of excitement, their spirits braced by this pure, clear air, and ready to do anything, and suffer almost anything to get a fair start. You will see elegant furniture where there are but two rooms, (the town is so crowded that rent is very high,) and many good families live as yet in mere shanties; but on the Sabbath you will see quite as much dress among the ladies as in any of our Ohio towns. There are some very fine families, and as good schools, and ministers as we have.

I had a delightful ride over to St. Anthony's Falls the other day. It is eight miles from here, and a delightful prairie most of the way, with some finely cultivated farms, some of the finest fields of grain I have seen this year, and all kinds of garden vegetables as forward, and growing more luxuriantly than with us. There never was a more charming spot upon which with a smooth current, divided by a lovely island, to build a town, than that upon which they are building St. Anthony's Falls. The river winds around on one side of the town (above the Falls) with the shores descending gradually to the river. On the other side of the island are the Rapids above the Falls, which some admire more than they do the Falls. I thought they were very nearly equalled them in grandeur. The river boils and eddies, and roars around great masses of rocks, foaming and whirling, on, on forever, leaping up impatient of all restraint, until, rushing over the Falls, it seems lost for a moment, only to rise with maddening force and rush on to the ocean, always changing, yet ever the same. What a lesson such a scene reads to one! O how I enjoyed sitting upon the rocks on that little island, where I could touch my hand to the falling water, and look down into the boiling depths, thinking of my brother man, of God and Eternity. Below the Falls, and on the other side of the river, are beautiful bluffs, crowned with the richest of prairies. The lands across the river still belong to the Sioux, and are much coveted by the Minnesotians. Our government are now thinking of treating for them. When they come into market it is expected there will be a great rush for them. The country all the way from the Fort (on the other side) to the Falls, and for miles back, is rich prairie, with oak openings, fine little gems of lakes, and sparkling brooks filled with the best of fish; and on their shores are found beautiful Cornucopias, and Agates.

A day or two after our first visit to the Falls by land, we went up again by water, in the steam-boat *Nominee*, to the nearest landing, about half a mile below the Falls. After we left the Fort, the current was very strong, and as we approached the Falls the Rapids are very beautiful. There are about five hundred inhabitants at the Fort, and one thousand at the Falls. The town is being built upon the plane above the river, and on one side they have the view of the river, islands, Rapids, Falls; bluffs on the other side of the river, covered with the smoothest carpet of rich, soft green, with groves of trees; and back of the town another prairie smiles upon you. O, it is a lovely spot! I do wish I had any powers of description, so that I could convey any idea to you of what I have seen and enjoyed.

I would like to tell you of the pleasant ride we had down on the prairies, fourteen miles from here, about the same distance from Still Water, five miles back from the river, and eight from Point Douglas. The prairie extends around on lake St. Croix to Still Water, and equals (which I thought impossible for any prairie to do) those which you cross in coming

from Chicago to Galena, and exceeds those in fertility, and is also exempt from the early frosts which so often destroy their crops. The farms exceed in beauty any I ever saw. The fields are so large and rich. Spring Wheat, 40 bushels per acre—Oats 60, very heavy and full—Corn so high that we could see nothing of the gentlemen as they passed through it—large fields of Barley, Beans, Potatoes, and fine gardens of vegetables—Tomatoes ripe and rich. A good deal of this land is pre-empted, but not yet cultivated, as it is so far from any town that many feel as though they were going out of the world to settle there. It is but eighteen miles to Still Water upon the stage road—seventy by water. Most people prefer going by water, however.

We have fine springs of water in town, and three never-failing brooks within a short distance from town. One has beautiful spotted trout, and on another they are building a grist mill. Just out of town, near the river, toward the Fort, is the most beautiful Cave I ever saw, with a waterfall, and a little brook upon which you can sail out into the river! The arch is high and semi-circular, of white sand stone, with trees crowning the bluff over it, and along the ravine the little fairy stream, sporting along over its white sandal floor, playing with the pebbles and corals, at its side. Indeed I am in love with this scenery. Its beauty and variety charm me. And then the wild Indians, and the steam boats going and coming give life to the picture.

Letter from Genaga County.

MIDDLEFIELD, Genaga County, Ohio,
Oct. 2, 1850.

FRIEND JOHNSON: The people of this section are struck with horror and dismay at the act of Congress and the President, for they have thought that freedom would win the race in the legislative scramble of the last session, and they feel confounded by the awful situation into which the country is thrown, and some talk as though it was the only course of safety for them to sell their property, and flee for protection to Canada, or some territory of Queen Victoria.

The Abolitionists will now have to take the first warning at the fire, and it will be seen whether they will live up to their resolutions, or desert the Slave in the trying hour.

It is time the people had called a Convention to dissolve the Union of these States, tied by a band worse than Monarchy, and they will do so immediately if they have the least regard for posterity and their own rights, privileges and principles.

We had an excellent Annual Meeting, so far as our friends Mrs. Foster, Pillsbury, Wright, and Brooke were concerned in speaking, but we of the Grand River Society have fallen behind in our business transactions, for there were no resolutions passed, and it seemed to me as though the organization here was a complete sham, for the officers have never reported to this Society, as most of the officers do in others, and very few have made report at all, or at least such have not come to my knowledge. Perhaps they had done nothing and had no report to make; but it is to be hoped that the Anti-Slavery people of this section will become less timid and take hold of the work in real earnest, go to holding meetings without distant speakers, study, discuss, and advance in the cause, for there are but few laborers in the field, and they are wearing out almost as fast as the slaves on the plantations of the South.

How much of a collection was made at the meeting is not known by any persons in this Society, I believe; perhaps about 35 or 45 dollars, and the greatest proportion of that by a very few individuals.

Thine in the Slave's Cause,

JAMES J. R. CLEMENT.

Note by the Editor.—We have omitted a paragraph in the letter of our correspondent in which he makes allusion to certain vile reports affecting the reputation of Mrs. Foster. We cannot consent to impart dignity to lies of that sort by gravely contradicting them in our columns.

Fugitive Case at Detroit.

A few days ago a Southerner arrived at Detroit, and claimed a colored man named Rose as his slave. The greatest excitement ensued. The colored people rallied, and the MILITARY WERE ORDERED OUT! two German companies and a company of U. S. troops.

Rose claims that he bought his freedom for \$700, and that his deed of manumission is in Cincinnati. The Detroit Advertiser says that the Commissioner permitted the case to lay over, but has already decided that the deed would be inadmissible if produced; that he has no power to inquire into any defence the negro may have against the claim, but only to determine whether the case presented on the part of the claimant is sufficient to entitle him to a certificate for the removal of the negro. The military guard the jail!

The Methodist clergyman of Ravenna has preached a strong discourse against the Fugitive Law. It affords us pleasure to say this, and we wish we could add that the Methodist clergyman of Salem had done the same thing, and the Presbyterian also.

The Women's Convention at Worcester, Mass., comes off next week. We know of but one delegate to it from Ohio—Mary A. W. Johnson—though there may be others.

We find in the Ravenna Star of this week a capital discourse in opposition to the Fugitive Law, recently preached in that town by Rev. H. D. L. Webster.